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THE Vegetable SITUATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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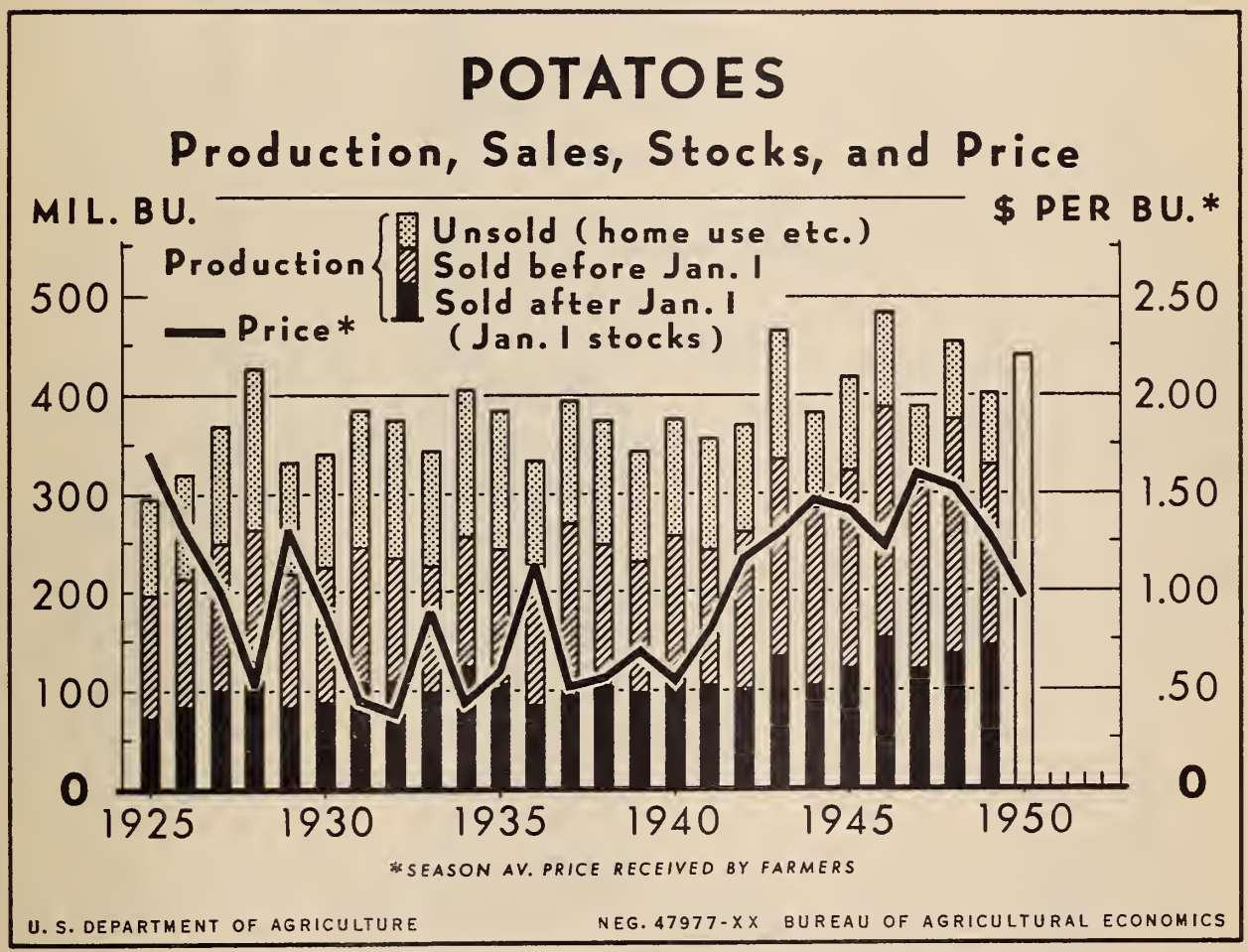
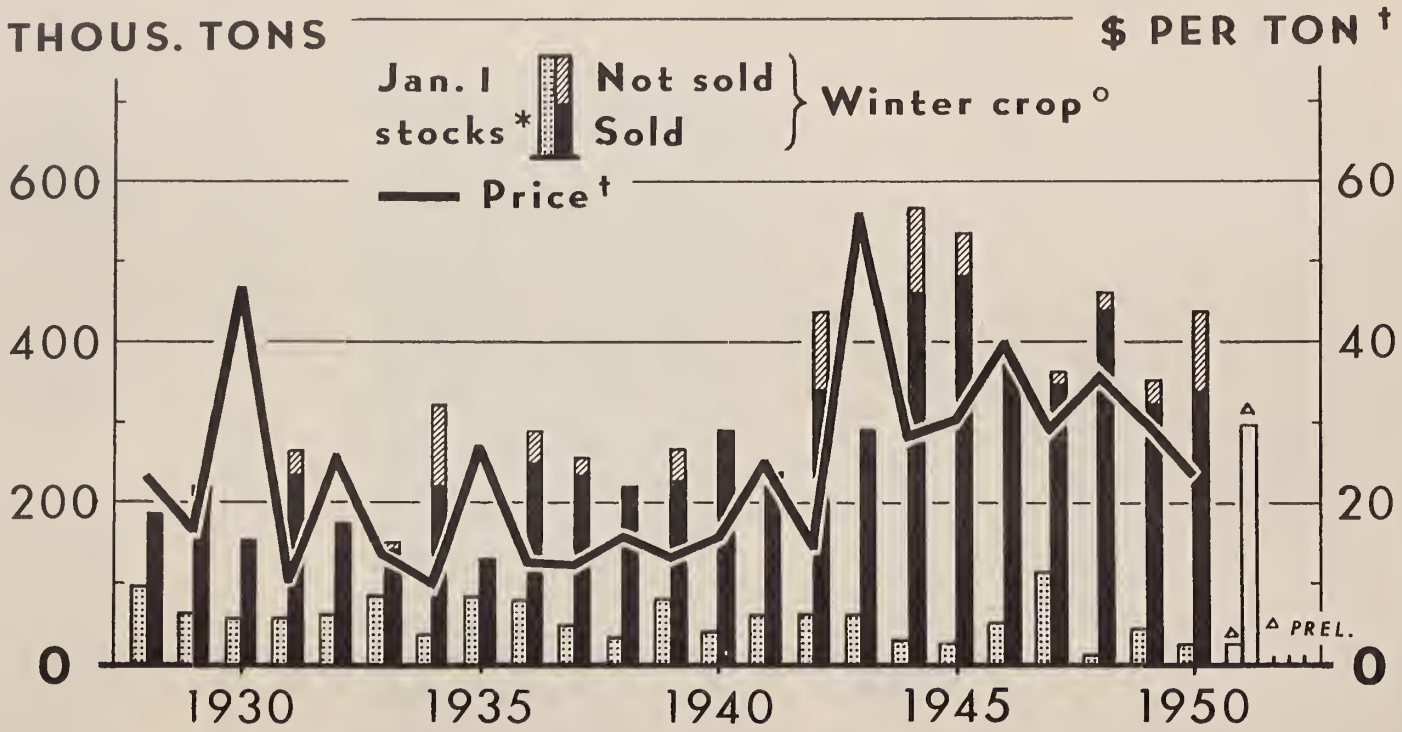


From 1925 to 1942, the crop of potatoes and the quantity sold stayed on a fairly constant level. During World War II, production and sales (including sales to the Government) moved to a higher level in response to higher prices, price supports, and surplus removal programs. Total demand for potatoes has not kept pace with the increased production, however, since per capita consumption has declined.

A substantial part of the crop each year is not sold, but is used on farms where grown or disappears as shrinkage and waste. The unsold portion of the crop has been much smaller in recent years than formerly. Merchantable stocks on January 1 have been relatively more stable from year to year than have production or the quantity sold. January 1 stocks carried over from the crops of 1945-49 averaged more than one-third of total production in the States where a portion of the crop is normally stored.

CABBAGE

Winter Supplies and Prices



* STORAGE STOCKS OF FALL-HARVEST CABBAGE

° FRESH CROP HARVESTED JAN. THROUGH MAR.

† SEASON AV. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR CABBAGE HARVESTED PRIMARILY FROM JAN. THROUGH MAR.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47978-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although the prices received by farmers for winter season fresh cabbage in the last 22 years usually have been lower for large crops, and higher for smaller crops, the general price swings of the depression 1930's and the World War II boom can be seen in this price pattern.

Before 1944, considerable quantities of the winter crop generally remained unsold when the crop exceeded 200,000 tons. Since then, the unsold quantities have been relatively large when the crop exceeded 320,000 tons.

The carry-over of cabbage in storage January 1 usually does not have a discernable effect upon the season-average prices received for the winter-harvest crop. However, it may have been a significant factor in 1933 and 1947.

TVS-99

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 5, 1951

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SUMMARY

Prices for fresh cabbage, beets, lima beans, celery, and several other fresh market truck crops harvested this winter are expected to be moderately higher than last winter, as a consequence of smaller production and stronger demand. On the other hand, storage supplies of carrots and onions are expected to be significantly larger than a year earlier, and probably will bring lower prices.

Production of vegetables in 1950 was significantly larger than in 1949. The total of 25 truck crops for fresh market was up 8 percent. Production of 11 crops for commercial canning and freezing was only 3 percent smaller than in 1949. Prices of canned vegetables in general will probably be slightly higher than a year earlier. Increased military requirements will draw upon supplies before canned vegetables from 1951 crops are available. Frozen vegetables will be in ample supply and prices are expected to hold near present levels.

Potato and sweetpotato supplies are larger this winter than last, and are selling at prices substantially lower than last winter. Government purchases of potatoes for price support continue on a large scale. The 1950 potato crop was the fourth largest on record, and 28 million bushels larger than the 1949 crop of 412 million bushels out of which some 77 million bushels were purchased for price support. The 1950 sweetpotato crop was below average, but 6 percent larger than the 1949 crop. While price support is not mandatory for the 1950 crop of sweetpotatoes, the Government gave assistance to growers early in the marketing season by purchasing about 146 carloads of sweetpotatoes for distribution for the school lunch program.

Although the 1950 crop of dry edible beans was nearly one-fourth smaller than the record 1949 crop, total supplies remain relatively large. With increased military requirements and strengthened consumer demand, prices of dry beans worked upward in the last quarter of 1950. Dry bean prices are expected to rise at least seasonally this winter and continue considerably higher than last winter. Demand for dry peas is expected to be stronger this winter than last.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

1950 Aggregate Production Up But Value Down From 1949

Commercial production of 25 important truck crops for fresh market in 1950 was 8 percent larger than in 1949 and second only to the record production in 1946. Sixteen individual crops in 1950 were larger than in 1949. The largest tonnage increase was shown by cabbage, followed by onions, lettuce and carrots. Considerable quantities of these crops as well as watermelons and celery were not marketed. The largest tonnage decrease occurred in tomatoes, although percentage declines were as large or larger for lima beans, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, Honey Ball melons, kale, green peas and spinach.

Because of low prices and other economic conditions, the 1950 tonnage that was produced but not marketed was the largest of record. Even so, the quantity marketed or to be marketed is 3 percent larger than in 1949 and larger than in any year except 1946. The total farm value of these 25 crops was 8 percent less than in 1949. Both production and value were 19 percent above the 1939-48 average.

1950 Price Received Lower Than in Most Recent Years For Several Major Crops

Season average prices received by farmers in 1950 were lower than those received in 1949 and lower than the 10-year average for lima beans, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and onions. Prices for kale were also below average, but were equal to 1949. Prices were above average but below those of 1949 for these additional crops: artichokes, carrots, escarole, lettuce, green peppers. Prices of 14 other truck crops were as high or higher in 1950 than in 1949. Production of 14 crops, was smaller in 1950 than in 1949 except for cantaloups, sweet corn, and watermelons and therefore might be expected to bring higher prices.

Smaller Fresh Market Supplies This Winter Than Last

Much less cabbage, beets, lima beans, celery and kale will be available for harvest this winter than last, according to early indications. Prospective production of these crops is from 11 to 24 percent smaller than production last winter, and considerably below the 10-year average

except for celery and kale. The winter crop of shallots is expected to be considerably below the 10-year average but only slightly below last winter. On the other hand the winter carrot supply is expected to be substantially above average, although 7 percent smaller than last winter.

Cauliflower, escarole and lettuce supplies are expected to be about as large or slightly larger than last winter, and considerably more than average.

Storage Supplies of Cabbage, Carrots and Onions

The 1950 production of the three crops which come out of storage to help supply our winter markets was both larger than a year earlier and larger than the 10-year average. Likewise, the fall carrot crop was about 11 percent larger than the previous year and 17 percent larger than average. The late summer crop of onions was also substantially larger than a year earlier and average. Most of the cabbage going into storage was produced in the areas that harvest Danish type cabbage in the early fall. The 1950 crop in these areas was nearly 29 percent larger than in 1949 and more than 30 percent larger than the 10-year average. However, the quantity of early fall Danish cabbage not harvested in 1950 was exceptionally large, and the net quantity harvested was 8 percent smaller than in 1949 and 7 percent smaller than average.

It seems likely therefore, that the supplies of carrots and onions in storage this January 1 were larger than on January 1, 1949 and larger than average. Supplies of stored cabbage, however, may not be as large as on January 1, 1949.

Price Prospects Vary; Most Higher

Some vegetables will be selling for higher prices this winter than last, because of stronger demand and shorter supplies. Fresh cabbage, beets, lima beans, celery, kale, and shallots probably all come in this category. On the other hand, a few crops probably will be available at substantially lower prices this winter than last. In the latter group are artichokes and storage supplies of carrots and onions. Supplies of these are expected to be substantially larger than last winter.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

1950 Production and Value Slightly Lower Than 1949

Aggregate production of 11 truck crops for commercial canning, freezing, pickling and other processing exclusive of dehydration, totaled 5.3 million tons in 1950. This was about 3 percent less than the 1949 total but 2 percent more than the average for the preceding 10 years. The 7 percent reduction in acreage compared with 1949 was largely offset by larger yields per acre for 7 of the 11 crops. Yields

were record high for the 1950 crop of lima beans, cabbage for sauerkraut, and tomatoes, and near-record for sweet corn. On the other hand, the yield of cucumbers for pickling was the lowest since 1939. The crop of cabbage for sauerkraut was second only to the record crop in 1946, and the 1950 pimiento crop was a new high. Of the 246,400 tons of cabbage used for sauerkraut in 1950, production on land owned or leased by processors, or under contract, amounted to 122,800 tons, while 123,600 tons were obtained from purchases on the open market. In the 10 years 1939-48, processors obtained an average of about 54 percent of their kraut cabbage from the open market. Prices paid by processors for kraut cabbage on the open market in 1950 averaged substantially lower than contract prices, and as usual were less than half the average of prices received by farmers for fresh market cabbage including fresh cabbage sold in areas not producing for kraut.

The aggregate farm value of the 11 crops for processing in 1950 was only about 1 percent less than in 1949, and one-fourth larger than the 10-year average. Prices received by farmers for asparagus, cucumbers, pimientos, spinach and tomatoes in 1950 were as high or higher than in 1949. Prices for lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, and green peas, averaged significantly lower than in 1949.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Total 1950 Pack Nearly As Large as 1949 Pack 1/

Reports for the 1950-51 commercial pack of canned vegetables are far from complete at this time. However, the packs thus far reported and estimates for the rest based upon the relative size of the crop produced for commercial processing, indicate that the total 1950-51 pack will be only slightly smaller than the 1949-50 pack. One of the largest changes from last year is in canned corn. The new pack was reported to be 18.2 million cases, or about one-third smaller than the 1949 pack. 2/ The 1950 pack of canned green lima beans, at 3.2 million cases, was fully one-fourth smaller than the 1949 record pack, but was larger than any other year's pack. The canned green pea pack is about 29.1 million cases in 1950, or not quite one-fourth larger. The new pack of asparagus was slightly larger than the 1949 pack. The 1950 pack of tomato juice is approximately 10 percent larger than in 1949.

Based on reported production for processing, the new packs of canned beets, sauerkraut (including bulk)), and pimientos are believed to be larger than the packs of a year earlier. On the same basis of estimate, the new packs of pickles (including bulk) and canned spinach are believed to be smaller than those of a year earlier.

1/ Data are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable juice combination), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk). 2/ Pack data are from National Canners Association, when available, except for sauerkraut and cucumbers which are estimated by the Department on the basis of the size of the crop grown for processing.

Wholesale Stocks Larger Than A Year Ago

Using the latest stock data available on November 1 or December 1, 1950, the stocks of nearly all major items of canned vegetables in the hands of wholesale distributors were substantially larger than those of a year earlier. Combined canner and wholesale distributor stocks of canned tomato juice (including tomato vegetable juice combinations) on December 1, 1950 were about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier, with a decrease of 2.6 million cases in canner stocks more than offsetting an increase of 1.3 million cases held by wholesale distributors. Stocks of canned corn held by canners last December 1 were about 40 percent smaller than those of a year earlier, and much more than offset the increased stocks held by wholesale distributors. Canners' stocks of peas were larger than a year earlier and this increase added to the increased distributors' stocks makes total canned peas stocks about one-seventh larger than a year earlier. Canners' stocks of asparagus on October 1, were moderately larger than a year earlier, no doubt reflecting in part the somewhat larger 1950 pack.

Recent canner-stock data are not available at this time for other canned vegetable items. However, on the basis of the smaller crops produced for processing last year and the increased interest on the part of the distributing trade, it seems most probable that canners' stocks currently are lower than a year earlier for canned lima beans, pickles (including bulk), and spinach.

Strong Demand and Continued High Rate of Consumption

In view of the increased military requirements and the continued strong civilian demand in prospect, consumption of canned vegetables in general in 1951 probably will equal or exceed the moderately high rates of 1949 and 1950, but probably will be considerably below the record rate of 1946. Wholesale and retail prices of canned vegetables probably will be as high or higher in the first half of 1951 than in 1950 for canned lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn and spinach.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1950 Pack Expected to be New High Record

While the packs of only a few items have been reported to date 1/, it is believed that the total 1950 commercial pack of frozen vegetables has exceeded the 1949 total of 563.5 million pounds, the record up to now.

1/ Frozen vegetable pack data are from the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Figures given here are preliminary.

The frozen asparagus pack in 1950 was about 19.4 million pounds, moderately larger than the 1949 pack of 18.4 million pounds, and exceeded only by the 1945 and 1946 packs of 20.6 and 28.3 million pounds, respectively. The 1950 pack of frozen cut corn was 33.9 million pounds, a substantial reduction from the 1949 pack of 37.1 million pounds and the record pack of 42.4 million pounds in 1946.

The 1950 pack of frozen green peas, which is by far the most important single frozen vegetable item, was 154.4 million pounds. This is a new high record much higher than the 1949 pack of 113.3 million pounds and considerably higher than the previous record of 140.6 million pounds in 1946.

The 1950 spring pack of frozen spinach, which accounts for around half of the total U. S. pack, was 28.3 million pounds, compared with 37.3 in 1949 and 19.5 in 1948.

Continued High Rate
Of Consumption

Consumption of frozen vegetables in 1951 is expected to continue at record or near-record high rates for most items. Consumption of frozen peas has made considerable inroads in recent years upon the consumption of fresh peas, especially during the winter harvest season.

Cold-Storage Holdings
Unusually Large

Commercial cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables at the end of November, 1950 were 455 million pounds, the largest of record for that date and only slightly below the seasonal and record peak of 458 million pounds at the end of October. Stocks November 30, 1949 totaled 384 million pounds.

Stocks of individual frozen vegetable items November 30, 1950 were all higher than a year earlier except pumpkin and squash, and spinach. The greatest percentage increase over last year was in frozen brussels sprouts, holdings of which were 15 million pounds on November 30 compared with 5.5 million a year earlier. The greatest tonnage increase was in frozen green peas, holdings of which were 120 million pounds last November 30, compared with 101 million a year earlier.

POTATOES

Fourth Largest Crop
Presents Another Large Surplus

The continued upward trend in yield per acre of potatoes last year has more than offset the 3 percent decline in acreage harvested. The average yield per acre in 1950 was a new record high of 237.9 bushels per acre, 11 percent higher than the previous high of 215.5 in 1948 and

the near-record of 215.2 bushels per acre in 1949. The further increase in yield is the result of a number of factors including further shifts in acreage to the land best adapted for potatoes, improved and more intensive cultural practices such as increased rate of seeding, more fertilizer, and intensive spray and dust programs, and very favorable weather in nearly all producing areas.

The 1950 crop of 439.5 million bushels was the fourth largest crop in history, being exceeded only by the crops of 1948, 1946 (record 484.2 million bushels), and 1943. The 1950 crop was 28 million bushels larger (almost 7 percent) than the 1949 crop from which some 77 million bushels were removed by Government purchases.

Prices Lower This Year

Prices being received by farmers for the 1950 potato crop are substantially lower than those received for the 1949 crop. Prices are lower because of the larger supply, because fewer farmers and smaller quantities of potatoes are eligible for support this year, and because support for the 1950 crop is based on 60 percent of parity, slightly lower than for the 1949 crop. The equivalent price to farmers, U. S. average, at 60 percent of parity for the 1950 crop would be about $1.01 per bushel. The preliminary estimate of the season average price for the entire crop is 97.9 cents per bushel in comparison with $1.29 average received for the 1949 crop.

Heavy Support Operations

Prices received by farmers for potatoes sold last October were at the seasonal low point and averaged 85.8 cents per bushel on October 15, compared with $1.29 a year earlier. The October average price was 88 percent of the estimated season average price. The October 1949 average happened to be the same as the season average.

In the past 20 years, the October price has averaged 92.5 percent of the season-average price. In most years, an increase in size of the crop from the previous year has been associated with a less than average price rise after October.

Although the farmers in some areas this year are not eligible for price support, the potato price-support program is removing surplus potatoes faster than a year earlier. Through December, about 40 million bushels of 1950-crop potatoes had been purchased, more than twice as many potatoes as were similarly purchased or diverted from the 1949 crop by the same date.

SWEETPOTATOES

1950 Crop Larger Than 1949 Crop But Below Average

A slight increase in acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1950 over 1949, and a record high yield per acre, produced a crop about 5 percent below average but 6 percent larger than the 1949 crop and larger than the

crops in each of the previous 3 years. 1950 acreage was expanded in North Carolina, Mississippi, New Jersey, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, and California. The percentage increases were largest in Louisiana and California, where much of the crop is grown commercially.

Prices Much Lower This Season Than Last

Prices received by farmers for 1950 crop sweetpotatoes have been much lower than those received for the 1949 crop. Since August, the average of prices received at mid-month have been about 40 cents per bushel lower than those of a year earlier, or about 25 percent lower.

At least three factors are involved in the lower prices for the 1950 crop. The smaller sizes in the crop in New Jersey and the larger proportion of that crop being marketed as dug was a factor in shipments and prices early in the season. In Louisiana, inspections indicate that movement of the 1950 crop is running considerably ahead of the slow marketings during the fall of 1949. In addition to the faster rate of marketing from these areas, the larger total size of the crop and supplies available for commercial sale would be expected to result in a lower price.

Although price support is not mandatory for sweetpotatoes this season, the Government has purchased 146 cars of 1950 crop sweetpotatoes for distribution through the school lunch program. This had the indirect result of bolstering prices.

The preliminary estimate of the season average of prices received by farmers for the 1950 sweetpotato crop is $1.72 per bushel, almost one-fifth lower than the $2.15 average received for the 1949 crop. Although this would be the lowest season average price since the 1942 crop, it would be higher than that received for any crop prior to 1943.

In mid-November, prices received by farmers for sweetpotatoes averaged $1.48 per bushel, compared with $1.89 received a year earlier. Since marketings were somewhat ahead of the same time a year earlier, and consumer demand is expected to be stronger this winter and next spring, there probably will be a little more price rise from now to the end of the season for the 1950 crop than there was for the 1949 crop.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

1950 Bean Crop Sharply Lower Than 1949 Record Crop

The 1950 crop of dry edible beans, estimated at 15.1 million bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), was nearly one-fourth smaller than the record large 1949 crop of 19.9 million bags, and 6 percent smaller than

the 10-year average of 16.1 million bags. The smaller 1950 crop was the result of a general acreage reduction which was primarily induced by acreage allotments, and a reduction in yield in some States. Unfavorable weather reduced harvested acreage in Michigan, Colorado, and California, and increased the pick-out in these and other States.

Pintos Lead This Year;
Pea Beans in Second Place

Primarily because of the loss in acreage and yield of pea (and medium white) beans, mostly in Michigan, the total 1950 crop of pea beans was only 3.2 million bags (cleaned basis), compared with 5.3 million bags in 1949. The crop of pinto beans, 3.6 million bags, therefore became the leading variety even though the crop was smaller than the nearly 4 million bags grown in 1949. Great Northern beans are in third place with the 1.8 million bag crop far behind the 3.2 million bag crop of 1949.

In California, production of Standard Limas at 1.2 million bags and Baby Limas at 1.1 million are each down about one-tenth from 1949. Red Kidney beans follow next in size of crop, with not quite 1.2 million bags in 1950 and 1.4 million in 1949.

The six varieties or types of beans mentioned above make up more than three-fourths of the total crop of dry beans. The 7 leading States based on average production of all dry beans in descending order of importance are: California, Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, New York, Wyoming, and Nebraska. These 7 States produced nearly more than 94 percent of the total U. S. crop in each of the last 2 years.

Increased Demand
Will Reduce Surplus Stocks

The increased military and economic activity in the United States, and an unusual export demand from Yugoslavia because of drouth in that country, have greatly strengthened the total demand for dry edible beans. Whereas at the end of the 1949 bean crop marketing season, stocks of dry beans approximated 10 million bags (100 pounds each, cleaned basis), it is expected that at the end of the 1950 crop marketing season there will be only about 6 million bags in total stocks.

1950 Crop Dry Beans Selling
At Prices Substantially Above
1949 Levels

Mid-month prices received by farmers for dry beans declined seasonally from August to September 1950, but the August prices were slightly higher than prices received a year earlier. Since September, dry bean prices have risen each month through December. This is directly opposite to the usual seasonal trend for these months.

It is expected that the prices received by farmers for the 1950 bean crop will average considerably higher than the season-average price for the 1949 crop of $6.59 per bag. The peak in bean prices was the $11.60 average for the 1947 crop. However, prices for the 1950 crop are expected to average higher than for any crop prior to 1946. Farmers are receiving prices for dry beans that average well above support levels, although prices for some varieties are close to support.

Support on eligible beans of the 1950 crop is intended to reflect an average of about $6.30 per hundred-weight, thresher-run basis, or about 75 percent of parity. Support for the 1951 crop is permissive but not mandatory, according to present legislation.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Smallest Crop Since 1940

The 1950 crop of dry field peas was 2,979,000 bags, uncleaned basis, or 2,731,000 bags, cleaned basis (bags 100 pounds each). This is the smallest crop since 1940, 9 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and not quite one-half of the 10-year average production. Production of smooth, green, white and yellow varieties was 2,041,000 bags (cleaned basis), 12 percent smaller than in 1949. Other dry varieties, mostly wrinkled varieties used for seed are estimated at 690,000 bags, cleaned basis, or 7 percent more than in 1949.

Acreage of all dry peas in 1950 was down about one-third from 1949 but yields per acre were nearly 40 percent above a year earlier.

Carry-over From 1949 Crop Fast Disappearing

Most of the large carry-over of dry peas on hand toward the close of the 1949 crop marketing season is expected to be exported. Total outlet for dry peas, however, continues on a somewhat smaller scale than in the years immediately following World War II when considerable quantities were used for relief feeding in occupied areas.

Unsupported Prices For 1950 Crop Peas Only Moderately Lower Than Supported Prices For 1949 Crop

Although there is no price support program for 1950 crop dry field peas, the prices received by farmers since last August have been rising and have been only moderately lower than the supported prices of a year earlier. As of December 15, 1950 the U. S. average price received by farmers was $3.14, slightly higher than the $2.95 average received on the same date a year earlier.

The season-average price for the entire 1950 crop has been estimated (preliminary) at $3.24 per hundredweight, cleaned basis, moderately lower than the $3.47 average received for the 1949 crop.

Total demand for dry peas in 1951 may be slightly stronger than in 1950. For one thing, any expansion in acreage of peas planted for processing would of course require some increase in the use of peas for seed purposes.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production in 1,000 units, and season average price per unit received by farmers, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Crop	Acreage			Unit	Production			Price per unit		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950		Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes	8,380	7,100	7,000	Box	806	674	700	2.71	4.05	3.90
Asparagus	55,070	40,820	44,630	Crate	4,502	3,779	4,111	3.00	3.62	3.84
Beans, lima	19,380	13,850	13,000	Bushel	1,422	1,345	1,312	2.38	2.33	2.06
Beans, snap	177,070	166,750	164,300	Bushel	17,014	17,233	16,611	1.95	2.20	2.23
Beets	11,730	10,650	10,830	Bushel	2,160	1,781	2,035	.75	1.01	1.08
Cabbage 1/	172,080	171,180	176,040	Ton	1,205.2	1,221.3	1,503.7	27.88	30.84	21.46
Cantaloups	109,110	112,690	118,010	Crate	10,475	12,384	13,050	2.60	2.74	3.09
Carrots 2/	70,340	76,240	76,760	Bushel	23,708	25,220	27,777	1.22	1.53	1.32
Cauliflower 2/	34,070	36,400	34,700	Crate	10,300	13,114	13,130	1.24	1.19	1.14
Celery 2/	41,570	37,840	35,650	Crate	19,106	24,233	25,186	2.16	2.12	1.91
Corn, sweet 3/	59,740	70,500	65,600	Ear	297,494	341,450	350,600	21.97	21.54	25.14
Cucumbers	47,160	55,200	53,480	Bushel	5,335	6,911	6,712	1.92	2.10	2.27
Eggplant	5,320	5,900	5,200	Bushel	1,231	1,447	1,385	1.38	1.34	1.51
Escarole	1,940	3,000	3,600	Bushel	999	1,275	1,872	.89	1.40	.90
Honey Balls	2,110	980	1,000	Crate	208	137	115	3.55	3.15	4.00
Honey Dews	13,500	9,750	8,800	Crate	3,180	2,615	2,662	1.59	1.81	1.95
Kale	1,720	2,000	2,100	Bushel	642	920	840	.61	.50	.50
Lettuce	169,900	199,170	223,850	Crate	27,680	33,790	37,002	2.49	3.70	2.66
Onions 1/	131,580	120,960	134,110	Sack	37,740	37,865	44,313	1.20	1.47	.84
Peas, green	69,980	31,690	23 850	Bushel	6,368	3,046	2,706	1.84	2.12	2.14
Peppers, green	26,620	34,650	37,900	Bushel	5,877	8,381	8,831	1.62	1.87	1.66
Shallots	4,820	4,500	4,500	Bushel	546	386	459	1.40	1.76	2.03
Spinach 2/	66,470	55,060	52,850	Bushel	13,922	11,722	10,642	.73	.99	1.07
Tomatoes	237,370	233,630	234,050	Bushel	28,518	31,885	31,405	2.47	2.92	3.39
Watermelons 4/	247,790	284,150	290,970	Melon	68,923	78,408	81,460	292.00	312.00	321.00
Total	1,784,810	1,784,660	1,822,780	Tons	7,558.2	8,311.0	9,009.2	60.67	70.98	60.38

1/ Includes production used for dehydration.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing in certain States.

3/ New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania only; price based on 1,000 ears.

4/ Price based on 1,000 melons.

Table 2.- Truck crops and potatoes for marketing in early 1951: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, indicated 1951

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Ind. 1951		Average 1940-49	1950	Ind. 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Ind. 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres					1,000	1,000	1,000
WINTER:										
Artichokes	8,120	7,000	7,400	Box	96	100	120	760	700	888
Beans, lima	1,920	950	1,200	Bu.	68	105	70	116	100	84
Beets	7,560	7,500	6,000	Bu.	141	145	140	1,069	1,088	840
Cabbage 1/	61,450	60,900	49,300	Ton	6.3	7.2	6.7	391.2	436.1	330.8
Carrots	31,020	38,050	36,150	Bu.	244	247	241	7,602	9,387	8,723
Cauliflower	10,600	11,000	10,400	Crt.	287	341	352	3,021	3,746	3,660
Celery	8,810	9,750	9,600	Crt.	568	734	636	4,986	7,153	6,102
Escarole	2,140	3,600	4,200	Bu.	514	520	450	1,062	1,872	1,890
Kale	1,740	2,100	2,000	Bu.	374	400	380	654	840	760
Lettuce	44,940	76,100	77,800	Crt.	167	143	146	7,509	10,858	11,368
Peas, green	11,570	2,500	2,750	Bu.	62	60	72	776	151	198
Peppers, green	3,000	4,400	4,200	Bu.	318	380	---	986	1,672	---
Shallots	2,670	2,600	3,000	Bu.	112	96	80	303	250	240
Spinach	41,160	30,000	34,400	Bu.	158	134	165	6,511	4,020	5,671
Total to date 2/	233,700	252,050	244,200	Ton	5.1	5.8	5.5	1,200	1,469	1,341
SPRING:										
Asparagus 1/	129,370	132,680	3/130,960	Crt.	84	85	---	10,820	11,338	---
Cabbage: Early spring 1/	20,750	20,700	3/17,500	Ton	4.8	5.5	---	99.8	114.5	---
Onions: Early spring	41,560	45,700	3/33,100	Sack	94	87	---	3,746	3,976	---
Total to date	191,680	199,080	181,560		---	---	---	---	---	---
POTATOES:										
Winter	11,340	11,000	9,200	Bu.	152	229	199	1,693	2,522	1,827
Early spring	26,870	20,800	3/16,500	Bu.	128	166	---	3,384	3,459	---
Total to date	38,210	31,800	25,700	Bu.	135	188	---	5,077	5,981	---

1/ Includes acreage and production for processing.
2/ Excluding acreage and production of green peppers.
3/ Prospective.

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1949 and 1950 1/

Commodity	1949				1950			
	Month			Week ended Dec. 24	Month			Week ended Dec. 23
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Beans, snap and lima	18	213	320	83	19	93	160	58
Beets	33	37	65	7	17	10	13	4
Broccoli	122	130	287	33	62	108	186	20
Cabbage	776	698	714	246	244	183	407	316
Cantaloups	1,148	20	---	---	1,050	79	8	---
Carrots	1,613	1,488	1,552	483	1,549	1,424	1,674	407
Casaba melons	9	20	21	---	10	18	17	---
Cauliflower	489	537	764	151	367	291	762	125
Celery	1,210	1,471	2,592	357	963	1,174	2,787	394
Corn, green	226	55	26	---	130	147	116	---
Cucumbers	41	90	161	42	68	121	127	---
Eggplant	---	6	28	---	---	6	11	---
Escarole	---	---	35	25	---	---	10	3
Greens (except spinach)	11	22	122	23	34	77	153	50
Honey Dew melons	881	278	1	---	892	234	10	---
Lettuce and romaine	4,770	5,157	5,782	1,012	5,412	5,589	6,242	1,273
Mixed melons	188	61	1	---	301	147	23	---
Mixed vegetables	2,227	1,765	2,415	712	2,013	1,756	2,324	570
Onions	4,470	2,762	3,122	352	2,275	2,491	2,029	340
Peas, green	134	79	90	---	126	66	62	2
Peppers, green	25	84	308	37	13	107	344	---
Persian melons	225	50	---	---	245	35	---	---
Spinach	40	17	98	87	46	13	69	43
Tomatoes	2,647	2,522	1,334	221	2,138	2,823	1,900	65
Turnips and rutabagas	178	178	106	9	68	100	107	18
Watermelons	40	---	---	---	39	---	---	---
Total of above	21,521	17,740	19,944	3,880	18,081	17,092	19,541	3,688
Potatoes (new crop)	---	---	41	11	---	---	33	7
Potatoes (old crop):								
Early States	24	8	64	---	16	1	20	---
Intermediate States	398	327	252	2	483	215	52	---
Late surplus States	19,503	18,430	17,018	2,980	14,469	14,878	12,917	2,691
Late other States	168	169	197	51	77	50	147	58
Total potatoes	20,093	18,934	17,572	3,044	15,045	15,144	13,169	2,756
Sweetpotatoes	324	329	739	105	302	393	610	115
Grand total	41,938	37,003	38,255	7,029	33,428	32,629	33,320	6,519

1/ Does not include shipments by motor-truck. Includes Government purchases.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1949 and 1950

Market and commodity	Unit	1949		1950			
		Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24	Month Sept.	Month Oct.	Month Nov.	Week ended Dec. 23
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Beans, lima, Virginia	Bushel	2.76	1/6.40	---	2.44	3.61	1/6.05
Beans, lima, eastern	Bushel	2.38	---	1.55	2.18	---	---
Beans, snap, green, southern	Bushel	4.49	4.30	---	2.40	5.27	6.75
Beans, snap, green, eastern	Bushel	---	---	2.75	2.12	---	---
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L. A. crt	---	2.30	---	---	---	4.42
Beets, bunched, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.66	---	.69	.62	---	---
Beets, topped, eastern	Bushel	.77	.76	.75	.81	1.00	---
Broccoli, bunched, western	Pony crate	6.67	6.10	5.99	6.53	6.42	8.75
Broccoli, bunched, Penna.	4/5 bu. box	1.32	---	1.75	1.39	1.42	---
Cabbage, domestic, N. C.	1-3/4 bu. box	---	1.85	---	---	1.32	2.52
Cabbage, domestic, N. J.	50-lb. sack	---	---	.70	.69	.59	---
Cabbage, Danish, New York	50-lb. sack	.81	1.08	---	---	.67	1.00
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate	---	---	6.37	7.25	---	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L. A. crate	7.30	7.00	5.60	5.07	6.91	5.68
Carrots, topped, eastern	Bushel	1.14	1.25	.85	.82	.87	.94
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	---	2.48	---	---	---	3.45
Cauliflower, Long Island	L. I. Crate	1.43	---	1.19	1.58	1.47	2.79
Celery, G. Heart, Florida	16-inch crate	2/4.27	3.30	---	---	---	5.25
Celery, G. Heart, Calif.	1/2 crate	4.32	4.28	---	---	7.16	7.15
Celery, G. Heart, New York	16-inch crate	2.74	---	1.79	2.32	2/3.61	---
Celery, Pascal, California	Nailed crate	3.56	3.30	4.01	3.88	4.61	5.18
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	3.37	2.98	---	4.23	4.28	11.80
Cucumbers, eastern	Bushel	---	---	3.30	3.94	---	---
Eggplant, southern	Bushel	3.26	2.90	---	---	4.25	4.81
Eggplant, eastern	Bushel	---	---	.67	1.99	---	---
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	2.05	1.29	---	---	---	4.08
Escarole, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.68	---	.78	.80	.78	---
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Jmbo.&Std.Crt	4.91	---	3.04	3.61	4.20	---
Kale, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.63	---	---	.72	.68	.75
Lettuce, Iceberg, Calif.	L. A. crate	7.72	5.25	5.77	4.95	6.94	4.75
Lettuce, Iceberg, New Jersey	E. crate	2.12	---	---	1.14	1.92	---
Lettuce, Big Boston, N.J.	E. crate	1.66	1/1.18	---	.92	1.26	1/4.44
Onions, sweet, Spanish 3/	50-lb. sack	2.68	2.64	2.23	1.85	1.92	1.82
Onions, yellow, New York	50-lb. sack	2.90	2.89	1.19	.96	.97	1.12
Peas, green, western	Bushel	5.90	4.85	3.91	4.68	5.34	---
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	2.68	2.48	---	---	---	---
Peppers, green, Texas	Bushel	2.75	2.55	---	---	4.03	6.10
Peppers, green, Virginia	Bushel	1.85	---	---	1.63	2.79	---
Peppers, green, New Jersey	Bushel	1.02	---	.93	.87	1.60	---
Spinach, Savoy-type, Va.	Bushel	---	.98	---	---	.92	2.50
Spinach, Savoy-type, eastern	Bushel	.71	---	1.06	.86	.84	---
Tomatoes, Florida	Lug Box 6 X 6	---	4/2.80	---	---	---	4/6.01
Tomatoes, California	Lug Box 6 X 6	5.60	---	---	3.92	5.20	---
Tomatoes, eastern	12-qt. Climax basket	---	---	1.42	1.44	---	---

- Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1949 and 1950 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1949	1950			
		Week ended	Month			Week ended
		Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 23
		Dec. 24				
Chicago		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beans, snap, green, southern	Bushel	4.79	4.28	---	3.06	5.82	7.15
Beans, snap, green, midw.	Bushel	---	---	2.88	2.59	---	---
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	2.77	1.75	---	---	2.38	---
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	4.88	5.90	5.11	4.57	5.17	6.40
Cabbage, domestic, Arizona	L. A. crate	4.26	3.45	---	---	4.31	4.30
Cabbage, domestic, Illinois	Misc. crt. 5/	1.40	---	.84	.79	1.03	---
Cabbage, Danish, Wisconsin	50-lb. sack	1.11	1.08	---	---	.87	1.20
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate	---	---	5.80	6.43	---	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L. A. crate	6.41	5.98	4.70	4.19	5.98	4.42
Carrots, topped, Illinois	50-lb. sack	1.00	1.47	.93	.78	.86	1.16
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	2.04	2.08	1.52	---	---	3.20
Cauliflower, Michigan	L. A. crate	1.95	---	1.62	1.81	2.04	---
Cauliflower, Long Island	L. I. crt.	2.44	---	---	2.43	2.68	---
Celery, G. Heart, Calif.	1/2 crate	3.99	3.95	---	---	6.15	6.25
Celery, G. Heart, Michigan	1/2 crate	1.85	---	.94	1.13	2.76	---
Celery, Pascal type, Calif.	16-inch crate	3.16	2.85	3.66	3.62	4.16	4.42
Celery, Pascal type, Mich.	1/2 crate	---	---	1.56	1.59	---	---
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	3.64	3.50	---	3.95	4.48	12.10
Cucumbers, midwestern	Bushel	---	---	3.66	---	---	---
Eggplant, southern	Bushel	2.43	3.94	---	---	3.26	5.17
Eggplant, midwestern	Bushel	---	---	1.28	1.65	---	---
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	2.00	1.10	---	---	2/3.40	3.81
Escarole, Illinois	Bushel	.83	---	.88	.70	---	---
Honey Dew Melons, Calif.	Jumbo and Std. crate	4.25	---	2.82	3.45	3.58	---
Lettuce, Iceberg, Calif.	L. A. crate	6.74	5.42	4.78	4.48	5.59	3.88
Lettuce, leaf, midwestern	10-lb. basket	.98	.76	---	1.26	1.08	1.16
Onions, sweet, Spanish, western 3/	50-lb. sack	2.51	2.46	1.77	1.51	1.67	1.49
Onions, yellow, midwestern	50-lb. sack	2.70	2.67	1.01	.85	.88	1.20
Peas, western	Bushel	4.82	4.00	3.75	4.49	4.62	---
Peppers, green, California	1-1/2 bu. crt.	5.66	---	---	4.85	7.22	---
Peppers, green, Texas	Bushel	2.80	2.35	6/1.33	7/2.28	3.70	7.60
Spinach, flat type, midw.	Bushel	1.49	8/1.42	1.33	1.31	1.54	8/1.78
Tomatoes, Texas	Lug box 6 X 6	5.02	---	---	---	---	5.50
Tomatoes, California	Lug box 6 X 6	4.75	---	---	3.81	5.08	---
Tomatoes, midwestern	12-qt. climax basket	---	---	1.25	---	---	---
Tomatoes, repacked	10-lb. carton	1.95	1.65	---	1.61	2.09	2.64
Tomatoes, hothouse, midw.	8-lb. basket	2.09	2.32	---	9/2.04	9/2.25	9/2.88

1/ Florida. 2/ Less than 10 quotations. 3/ Large size. 4/ Auction price. 5/ Approximately 50-60 pounds. 6/ Midwestern. 7/ Virginia. 8/ Texas. 9/ Plain wrapped.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Avg. 1939-1948	1949	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	73,940	87,920	88,050	91.3	111.2	108.4	131.56	177.35	204.73
Beans, lima 1/	63,540	110,400	92,540	39.3	91.8	78.9	106.93	145.92	135.81
Beans, snap	111,200	115,800	113,390	186.0	246.8	247.8	85.13	111.58	103.15
Beets	15,040	18,010	19,110	118.6	149.2	170.3	17.54	20.48	20.02
Cabbage for kraut	18,590	17,640	18,190	170.8	170.5	246.4	12.60	12.31	9.69
Corn, sweet 2/	443,920	458,780	331,430	1,075.5	1,406.3	950.6	16.12	20.40	17.62
Cucumbers for pickles	104,030	136,570	109,630	189.8	234.3	176.6	41.67	59.48	67.97
Peas, green 1/	399,640	386,800	417,530	387.6	347.3	433.2	71.80	88.29	81.94
Pimientos 3/	12,530	24,500	32,000	12.9	23.8	45.0	48.40	70.00	70.00
Spinach	32,390	34,680	31,120	80.2	94.4	79.7	41.40	43.44	50.25
Tomatoes	499,580	345,140	364,450	2,331.2	2,518.7	2,763.3	22.65	23.79	24.98
Total	1,774,400	1,736,240	1,617,940	5,183.2	5,444.3	5,300.2	31.62	38.16	38.62

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. 2/ Corn in the husk. 3/ Georgia only; California estimates discontinued; less than 3 packers.

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 1, 1950, with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. 1 average 1945-49	1949			1950		
		Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	11,527	10,263	8,692	7,649	12,599	11,377	10,542
Beans, lima	42,087	66,498	74,068	70,049	72,361	82,025	75,593
Beans, snap	27,258	51,018	44,884	41,674	60,182	57,908	52,405
Broccoli	10,557	11,394	14,140	18,399	14,155	19,011	23,414
Brussels sprouts	4,369	1,366	2,428	5,511	7,695	10,411	15,031
Cauliflower	6,897	4,700	6,869	10,949	5,191	7,980	11,039
Corn, sweet	34,197	45,379	45,924	41,320	48,750	49,068	45,839
Peas, green	102,906	123,612	112,498	101,320	144,643	132,024	120,204
Pumpkin and squash	9,451	4,449	8,887	10,935	5,236	8,877	9,647
Spinach	18,865	18,122	26,593	24,926	21,392	22,539	22,455
Other vegetables	45,185	31,751	42,698	50,926	38,372	56,353	68,815
Total	313,299	368,552	387,681	383,658	430,576	457,573	454,987

1/ Preliminary. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Canned vegetables: Recent pack and stock data, 1950 with comparisons

Commodity	Pack		Date	Wholesale distributors' stocks		Date	Canners' stocks	
	1949	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases		1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases		1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	19,303	---	Dec. 1:	4,042	4,767	July 1:	329	1,620
Corn	33,138	21,645	Dec. 1:	6,660	8,763	Dec. 1:	26,968	15,988
Peas, green	24,945	32,726	Dec. 1:	6,628	8,135	Dec. 1:	13,909	14,740
Tomatoes	18,874	N.A.	Dec. 1:	5,717	6,768	July 1:	2,719	1,868
Tomato & combination vegetable juices	20,560	22,741	Dec. 1:	3,567	4,621	Dec. 1:	15,917	13,346
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	4,490	4,651	Nov. 1:	1,417	1,896	Oct. 1:	1,339	1,653
Beans, lima	4,713	3,591	Nov. 1:	1,363	1,775	Aug. 1:	103	1,069
Beets	7,923	N.A.	Nov. 1:	1,433	1,769	July 1:	65	830
Carrots	1,664	N.A.	Nov. 1:	396	452	July 1:	719	529
Pumpkin and squash	843	1,778	---	---	---	Dec. 1:	447	267
Tomato catsup	10,900	N.A.	Nov. 1:	3,153	3,777	July 1:	6,346	2,303
Tomato chili sauce	1,370	N.A.	Nov. 1:			July 1:	1,037	493

Canners' stocks and pack data from reports of National Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Group of States	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Avg. 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Early									
12 States	483	355	359	122	170	179	58,275	60,492	64,309
Intermediate									
8 States	252	183	174	131	149	185	32,512	27,301	32,205
Late Surplus									
18 States	1,655	1,230	1,178	172	244	269	280,126	300,047	316,495
Late, Other									
11 States	264	144	136	126	164	194	32,370	23,725	26,491
Late, Total									
29 States	1,919	1,374	1,314	166	236	261	312,497	323,772	342,986
37 Late & Int.	2,172	1,558	1,488	162	225	252	345,009	351,073	375,191
TOTAL U. S.	2,654	1,913	1,847	155	215	238	403,284	411,565	439,500

Table 9.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No.1 Size A, when quoted), at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1949 and 1950

Location and variety	1949		1950			
			Month			Week
	Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	ended Dec. 23
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Round White	2.04	2.06	1.34	1.21	1.25	1.32
San Luis Valley, Colorado, Red McClure 1/	2.24	2.02	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.68
Idaho Falls, Russet Burbank 1/	3.28	3.14	1.74	1.56	1.72	1.65
Aroostook County points, Maine, various varieties	1.79	1.80	---	2/1.20	2/1.34	2/1.36
Western Nebraska, Platte Valley points, Bliss Triumph 1/	---	---	---	---	1.83	1.90
Riverhead, Long Island, various varieties	2.12	2.14	1.24	1.14	1.38	1.58
Rochester, New York, various varieties	1.92	1.90	1.33	1.28	1.30	1.45
Yakima-Ellensburg district, Washington, Russet Burbank 1/	---	---	1.90	1.77	1.84	---
Terminal Markets:						
New York						
Cobbler, Long Island	---	---	1.40	1.40	1.32	---
Chippewa, Long Island	---	---	1.54	1.46	---	---
Green Mountain, Long Island	2.63	2.67	1.59	1.50	1.62	1.87
Katahdin, Long Island	2.71	2.72	1.54	1.49	1.62	1.88
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	5.15	5.08	4.30	3.62	3.54	3.50
Long White, Washington 1/	---	---	3.93	---	---	---
Chicago						
Bliss Triumph, Minnesota and North Dakota	1/2.83	2.70	3/1.98	2.15	---	---
Chippewa, Wisconsin	---	---	1.54	1.56	---	---
Cobbler, Wisconsin	---	---	1.56	---	---	---
Pontiac, midwestern 1/	2.88	2.84	2.01	2.12	2.30	2.58
Red McClure, Colorado 1/	3.27	3.09	---	---	2.82	2.71
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	4.50	4.41	3.37	2.75	2.89	2.82
Russet Burbank, Washington 1/	---	---	3.42	---	---	---

1/ Washed.
2/ 50-pound sack price doubled.
3/ Wisconsin.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	56	50	50	127	135	149	7,132	6,738	7,461
Lower Atlantic 2/	230	187	192	89	98	101	20,564	18,364	19,356
South Central 3/	369	291	296	85	96	98	31,356	27,900	29,052
North Central 4/	16	12	12	99	96	108	1,583	1,156	1,300
California	11	11	13	106	110	120	1,151	1,210	1,560
Total, United States	683	551	563	91	100	104	61,786	55,368	58,729

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No.1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1949 and 1950

Market and type	1949		1950			
	Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24	Month Sept.	Month Oct.	Month Nov.	Week ended Dec. 23
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
Southern Louisiana points, Porto Rican	2.56	1/2.93	1.72	1.50	2.25	1/2.50
E. Shore, Va., Golden and Jersey type	---	---	1.82	1.70	---	---
E. Shore, Md., Golden and Jersey type	2.56	---	1.83	1.73	---	---
Terminal Markets:						
New York						
Golden, Maryland	3.18	2.84	2.21	2.11	2.23	---
Golden, Virginia	2.83	---	2.09	1.89	2.00	---
Golden, New Jersey	2.57	2.78	---	1.88	1.98	1.98
Jersey type, New Jersey	2.57	2.52	2/2.22	1.78	1.90	1.94
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	3.25	---	2.97	2.85	3.24	3.62
Porto Rican, Maryland	2.56	2.71	2.39	1.98	1.85	---
Porto Rican, North Carolina and South Carolina	3.01	3.38	2.70	2.38	2.62	2.88
Porto Rican, Virginia	2.66	---	2.52	2.00	1.87	---
Average, all varieties	2.72	2.95	2.49	2.23	2.36	2.68
Chicago						
Jersey type, Illinois	3.51	3.38	---	---	2.80	---
Jersey type, New Jersey (red soil)	3.64	---	2.94	2.69	---	2.84
Nancy Hall, Illinois	2.93	3.10	---	2.05	2.35	1.88
Porto Rican, Louisiana 3/	3.14	3.56	2.41	2.12	3.34	3.24
Porto Rican, Tennessee	2.92	---	---	---	2.94	---
Average, all varieties 4/	3.17	3.36	2.44	2.11	2.88	2.78

1/ Cured. 2/ Virginia. 3/ 50-pound crate. 4/ Excluding New Jersey red soil stock.
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1949 and 1950

Year and type	Michigan and Minnesota		Idaho and others 1/		Colorado and others 2/		New York and Maine		California		Total	
	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
1949												
Pea and medium white	5,193	4,996	37	33	---	---	292	275	---	---	5,522	5,304
Great Northern	---	---	3,501	3,168	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,501	3,168
Pinto	---	---	986	890	3,163	2,975	---	---	112	101	4,261	3,966
Red Kidney	110	108	---	---	---	---	1,198	1,126	168	155	1,476	1,389
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,504	1,376	1,504	1,376
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,390	1,272	1,390	1,272
Other varieties	412	404	1,048	946	89	83	205	190	1,969	1,792	3,723	3,415
Total	5,715	5,508	5,572	5,037	3,252	3,058	1,695	1,591	5,143	4,696	21,377	19,890
1950												
Pea and medium white	3,665	3,024	35	32	---	---	206	185	---	---	3,906	3,241
Great Northern	---	---	2,055	1,838	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,055	1,838
Pinto	---	---	1,749	1,602	2,061	1,970	---	---	76	66	3,886	3,638
Red Kidney	138	126	---	---	---	---	987	932	109	98	1,234	1,156
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,331	1,225	1,331	1,225
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	1,132	1,230	1,132
Other varieties	187	162	979	890	48	45	201	184	1,786	1,617	3,201	2,898
Total	3,990	3,312	4,818	4,362	2,109	2,015	1,394	1,301	4,532	4,138	16,843	15,128

1/ Includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington.
2/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.
3/ Bags of 100 pounds.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	3/ 4	7	3	3/ 862	950	1,100	3/ 37	66	33
North Dakota	3/12	3	2	1,140	1,200	800	3/ 142	36	16
Montana	31	6	6	1,177	1,150	1,400	364	69	84
Idaho	132	85	60	1,230	1,080	1,450	1,679	918	870
Wyoming	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,130	1,000	1,250	3/ 24	20	25
Colorado	21	25	10	874	1,000	950	185	250	95
Washington	218	174	113	1,324	910	1,420	2,963	1,583	1,605
Oregon	25	15	14	1,358	700	1,150	334	105	161
California	3/20	17	9	3/ 982	1,230	1,000	3/ 198	209	90
9 States	454	334	219	1,246	975	1,360	5,800	3,256	2,979

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned peas.
3/ Short-time average.

NOTE: The 1950 estimated production of 2,979,000 bags in the United States is the equivalent of 2,731,000 bags of cleaned peas. The estimated clean-out varies in the several States but averages about 9 percent for the United States as a whole.

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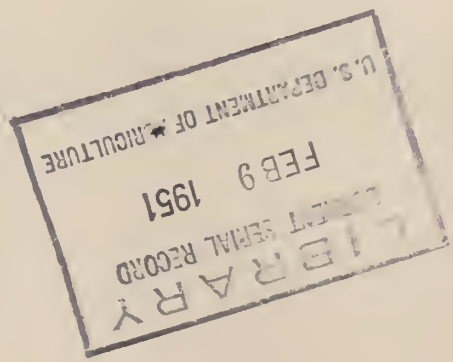
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